



Farmers held up crosses during a demonstration outside the Agriculture Department in Washington. More than a thousand farmers then marched Monday to the White House calling for higher guaranteed prices for their products and strict controls on production.

Thousands March in Beirut, Accuse Israel of Fatal Blast in Shiite Village

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Chanting "death to Israel" and "America, the great Satan," thousands of demonstrators marched through West Beirut on Tuesday to protest the deaths of 15 people in an explosion Monday in the Shiite village of Marakah, in southern Lebanon.

Shops and schools were closed here and in two other large Moslem cities, Sidon in the south and Baalbek in the east, after Moslem clerics called for "a day of anger" against "Israel's murderous crime."

The Lebanese government said Monday that the explosion, at a Shiite religious center in Marakah, had been caused by an Israeli bomb.

Five of the victims of the blast were buried in a common grave in Marakah, while the others were taken to their villages for burial, according to state and private radio stations.



Large crowds gathered around the mass grave to pray, and to listen to recorded speeches of Khalil Jarradi, one of the Shiite leaders killed in the explosion.

Mr. Jarradi, quoted by the radio station, urged Shiites to keep up their armed struggle until the last Israeli soldier leaves Lebanon's territory.

Another local leader who died in the blast was Mohammed Saad, who newspapers here said was the commander of the Shiite guerrilla movement south of the Litani River.

Mr. Saad was believed to have commanded many of the attacks on Israeli forces in southern Lebanon, and some reports had linked him to a car-bomb attack in November 1983 that demolished Israeli military headquarters in the southern Lebanese port of Tyre, killing 45 Israeli soldiers.

He and Mr. Jarradi were among the leaders in southern Lebanon of Amal, the mainstream movement of Lebanon's one million Shiites.

Newspapers said the explosion in the Marakah religious and com-

munity center had been caused by a bomb that was detonated electronically, by remote control. Mr. Jarradi and Mr. Saad were holding a meeting there at the time.

In a letter Monday to the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Lebanese government accused Israel of bombing the center.

The letter, which was quoted by Beirut radio, said it was inconceivable that Israeli troops would not have noticed such a large device in searching the Marakah religious center. About 800 Israeli troops entered Marakah Saturday, in a crackdown on an escalation in the number of anti-Israeli attacks in the area.

Israel has denied any involvement in the blast. Israel radio, monitored here, said that the Foreign Ministry director, General David Kimche, discussed the incident Tuesday with ambassadors.

The radio quoted Mr. Kimche as saying Lebanon was responsible for events on its territory, and that Israel was determined to prevent terrorist acts against its soldiers.

And Mr. Jarradi was among the leaders in southern Lebanon of Amal, the mainstream movement of Lebanon's one million Shiites.

Newspapers said the explosion in the Marakah religious and com-

House Approves Measure to Bail Out Farmers, but Reagan Veto Is Likely

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House approved Tuesday a credit plan to rescue farmers and their lenders and sent it to President Ronald Reagan, who was expected to veto the measure.

Mr. Reagan "seems to want the farmers to cry 'uncle' before he gives them the help they need," said the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Mr. O'Neill decided to bypass normal procedures and send the version approved in the Senate, the House approved the bill 253-168.

Mr. O'Neill said the president can veto the farm bill, but he can't veto the problem.

"If we can spend hundreds of billions putting missiles in the ground," the Massachusetts Democrat said, "we can spend half a billion to put seed in the ground."

The credit provisions, appended to a measure for African relief, are intended to ease credit requirements for farmers whose debt loads are preventing them from getting new loans for spring planting. The bill would provide \$100 million in interest subsidies, \$1.35 billion in new loan guarantees and about \$7 billion in immediate advances on crop loans normally not received until harvest time.

Congressional economists say the measure's cost to the government over the next five years will be about \$429 million, after loans are repaid. The administration believes the cost will be higher, about \$1 billion to \$2 billion, because of expected defaults on guaranteed loans.

Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader of the Republican-controlled Senate, reiterated his belief that Mr. Reagan would veto the bill as a "budget-buster."

"Within the next few days we are going to lay to rest this so-called farm credit crisis," Mr. Dole told a meeting of the U.S. Feed Grains Council.

"Obviously some farmers are not going to make it, and that's unfortunate. But I don't know what the answer is," he said, adding: "I don't think there are any."

The administration contends that its own credit-relief program, first announced during the fall presidential campaign and modified at least twice since then to try to entice banks to participate, is

adequate to meet spring-planting credit needs.

That program provides at least \$650 million loan guarantees to banks that agree to write off at least 10 percent of a farmer's loan principal, or an equivalent amount in interest, in return for federal backing of 90 percent of the balance.

■ Panel Offers Budget Plan

Karen Tumulty of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Washington:

Pete V. Domenici, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, has presented a proposal that would freeze Social Security benefits for a year and hold next year's military spending increase to about half of what President Ronald Reagan has

proposed by Mr. Reagan and the nearly \$250 billion that it would reach under current spending and tax policies.

Among the features of Mr. Domenici's plan are:

- Increases of 3 percent in military spending, adjusted for inflation, in each of the next three years.
- No cost-of-living increases next year in federal benefit programs except those for low-income people. Against Mr. Reagan's wishes, the proposal would include next year's Social Security increase in the freeze.

- A restructured military retirement system to give incentives to officers to remain on active duty past the age of 55.

- Denial of the 3-percent military pay increase requested by Mr. Reagan for July and of the raises that all federal civilian and military employees would ordinarily receive in fiscal 1986.

WORLD BRIEFS

22 Die in Election Violence in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — At least 22 people were reported killed and 150 were injured in the second round of assembly elections Tuesday, as Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party surged to a lead in three states.

Clashes between rival party thugs and policemen firing on mobs claimed at least 16 lives in the eastern state of Bihar and three each in northern Uttar Pradesh and southern Andhra Pradesh states, United News of India reported. The violence raised the unofficial death toll in the three-week campaign and election to more than 70, among the bloodiest state elections since India's independence in 1947.

Of 144 races declared in Madhya Pradesh by late Tuesday night, Congress (I) had won 124. The party also had taken 16 of 21 declared seats in Uttar Pradesh and 11 of 17 in Bihar. Congress (I) was reported leading in most outstanding constituencies in all three states.

Youth Charged in IRA Raid on Police

BELFAST (UPI) — Police charged a 17-year-old security guard Tuesday in connection with the murders of three of the nine persons killed in an Irish Republican Army attack last week on a police station in Newry.

Lawrence Peter Paul O'Keefe was charged in Banbridge, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Belfast. He was kept in police custody pending a court appearance on Friday.

Police said that Mr. O'Keefe, an unemployed guard from the border town of Newry, had made a voluntary statement about the attack last Thursday on the police station. The IRA claimed responsibility for the attack. Police said they had evidence linking him with the attack, but gave no details. A lawyer for Mr. O'Keefe denied the charges, saying that the youth had only "peripheral involvement" in the incident.

U.S. to Deport Ex-Croatian Official

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — An accused war criminal, Andrija Artukovic, charged with the killing of thousands of Serbs, Jews and Gypsies in Croatia during World War II, has been ordered by a U.S. magistrate to be returned to Yugoslavia to face trial on a single count of murder.

The order on Monday by U.S. Magistrate Volney V. Brown Jr. was only the first step in what is expected to be a lengthy series of legal proceedings in the United States before Mr. Artukovic, 85, can actually be extradited on the Yugoslav war crimes charge. Deportation proceedings against him began nearly eight years ago.

Mr. Brown gave the government of Yugoslavia 60 days in which to amend its murder complaint to include several other charges of Mr. Artukovic's direct involvement in alleged atrocities. Mr. Artukovic is blind and suffers a heart condition and periods of mental confusion.

Pakistanis Attend Hijacker's Funeral

KARACHI, Pakistan (AFP) — Thousands of people, including members of the banned Pakistani opposition, attended the funeral on Tuesday of a man executed for his part in hijacking an airliner four years ago.

Nasir Baluch was hanged at Karachi prison on Tuesday after being sentenced to death by a military court. He had been a supporter of the late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was also executed by the current regime, and of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq earlier rejected a plea for mercy by Mr. Baluch, although he commuted the death sentences passed on three of his co-defendants to life imprisonment. Mr. Baluch, 44, was convicted of helping three guerrillas of the Al-Zulfikar movement, who hijacked a Pakistan International Airlines plane to Kabul and Damascus in February 1981.

French Ask \$769 Million for Oil Slick

CHICAGO (AP) — More than \$769 million in damages from the 1978 wreck of the Amoco Cadiz oil tanker are being claimed by the government of France, about 90 French coastal communities and a group of businesses and individuals, their lawyers announced. The deadline for submitting claims in the case was March 1.

Oil from the tanker spilled into waters off the coast of France in the March 16, 1978, shipwreck, creating a slick 18 miles (29 kilometers) wide and 80 miles (130 kilometers) long, which polluted the French coast.

Parties in the case are to meet Wednesday with U.S. District Judge Frank McGarr. He ruled last April that Indiana Standard and two of its subsidiaries, Amoco International Oil Co. and Amoco Transport Co., were liable for damages in the case. Judge McGarr said that the Chicago-based oil company and its subsidiaries were negligent in the design, repair and maintenance of the tanker.

Paraguay Denies Harboring Mengel

BONN (AP) — Paraguay has told West Germany that Josef Mengel, the most notorious Nazi war criminal still at large, is no longer living there, a Bonn official said Tuesday.

Jürgen Möllmann, minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, said Paraguay was replying to an inquiry by the Bonn government on the whereabouts of Dr. Mengel, who is accused of conducting medical experiments on inmates at Auschwitz during World War II. He is believed to have fled to Paraguay in the 1950s.

Iraq Vows to Bomb 24 Towns in Iran

BAGHDAD (Combined Dispatches) — Iraq said Tuesday that it would bomb 24 Iranian towns in retaliation for the shelling of the Iraqi port of Basra by Iranian artillery earlier in the day.

An Iraqi military communiqué called on Iranian civilians to evacuate the towns, which had yet to be identified, before 7 A.M. GMT on Wednesday.

In shelling Basra, Iraq had said it was responding to alleged Iraqi air raids on Monday on the town of Ahwaz, in which Tehran claimed 11 civilians were killed, and on the unfinished Iranian nuclear power reactor at Bushehr on the Gulf.

For the Record

The Voice of America began construction Friday of a relay radio station in Sri Lanka to beam programs to Asia. The director of the U.S. Information Agency, Charles Z. Wick, said the station marked a "significant step" in ties between the United States and Sri Lanka. (Reuters)

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, held talks on international issues in Tripoli on Monday, the news agency IANA reported Tuesday.

An Australian went on trial Tuesday in Melbourne on armed robbery charges only hours after his 5-year-old daughter had a heart-and-lung transplant in Britain. Robert Matthews, 39, had said that he carried out the robbery to pay for the operation. His daughter, Brooke, was reported to be making good progress in Harefield Hospital near London. (Reuters)

The bodies of three West German researchers who were in a plane shot down by Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara have been found, a spokesman for the aircraft's manufacturer, Dornier, said Tuesday in Munich.

(AP)

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They predict there will continue to be a large audience of Americans eager to see the latest movies on a full-size screen, and if anything the VCR may expand their business by teaching more older Americans, an audience that as a group goes to movies less frequently than younger people, the enjoyment of movie-going.

Still, the rapid growth of the market for rental movies troubles many theater owners and caused one to warn his peers at their recent meeting in Las Vegas that the VCR was presenting them with the "most severe competition since the advent of TV."

Some pessimists among the theater operators point out parallels in the market for pornography that have them worried.

Until a VCR designed for household use appeared almost a decade ago, Americans who wanted to see conventional Hollywood offerings in rental shops from coast to coast.

Because of this easier accessibility, theater owners say, patronage has fallen substantially at theaters showing them. They say the same thing could happen to theaters showing films of general interest.

Whatever the future holds, interviews around the country indicate that many Americans have already begun to use the VCR to exercise more control over how they use leisure time.

Statistics on network and pay television are ambiguous but suggest that the film rental business is cutting into their audience.

The proportion of Americans watching prime time network shows has been slowly declining for most of the past decade, and the growth rate of pay cable services has slowed sharply in the past year or so.

The Electronics Industries Association recently predicted that sales of VCRs should exceed 9.5 million this year, increasing the market for home film rentals by more than 50 percent in a single year; sales last year were 7.6 million units.

But theater owners say that Americans, especially young couples, love the darkness and solitude

of the motion picture house and its big screen.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Afghanistan's Long Fight

"Afghanistanism" is a word sometimes used to designate an excessive interest in exotic places remote from American interest. But the real Afghanistan is a place of very great American interest, moral and strategic. This is so because of the epic struggle the Afghan people have been waging against the Soviet invasion of their country for more than five years. The Kremlin now has been fighting Afghans longer than it fought Germans in World War II.

The Soviet Union, naturally, prefers to conduct its depredations quietly and in the dark. To avoid having to cope with an international public stirred by pictures of war on television, it has made a strenuous effort to keep independent observers from viewing its Afghan campaign. But some observers do penetrate, and the millions of refugees — as much as a third of the Afghan population has been forced into foreign exile — also provide information. The latter sources enabled a law professor from neutral Austria, Felix Ermacora, to prepare what the U.S. delegate calls an unprecedented "full and fair" report on Soviet conduct to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which is based in Geneva.

The new report accuses "foreign" troops — they can only be Soviet — of bombing villages, massacring villagers and summarily executing guerrillas. It lists instances in which 100 or more civilians at a time were murdered. It documents some of the specific actions by

which the Soviet forces have evidently attempted to destroy the food-producing and irrigation systems so that there would no longer be a viable countryside: a policy of drying up the sea in which the guerrilla fish swim.

Mr. Ermacora's findings are sure to reinforce the deep sympathy that Americans feel for the victims of Soviet imperialism in Afghanistan and the desire to do everything that prudence allows to even the odds. Fortunately, there is a broad American consensus on this score. On the crucial considerations — the heroism and nobility of the Afghan resistance, the absolute wrongness of the Soviet invasion — there is little of the sort of woe-bending debate that marks the American attitude to say, Nicaragua. The Afghan people are fighting a clear-cut, unadulterated foreign aggression. Americans are without argument, helping out.

What will make Moscow desist from its aggression in Afghanistan? Its casualties and economic costs go on. It continues to pay heavy political costs for depolitizing an Islamic Third World country. Fair, internationally supported terms for a negotiated solution remain available: withdrawal of Soviet troops, a return of refugees, self-determination, non-alignment. But first the Soviet Union must call quits to its campaign to conquer Afghanistan, depopulate the country and reduce it to the status of a satellite state.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Throwing Away an Ace

Congress denied President Reagan's repeated requests in his first term to produce new chemical weapons, and now he is back with the same request. The tone this year, however, is subdued. The president says his chemical warfare program has a high priority. As these things go, "high" is not very high. The indication is that the administration will give it the old college try but will save its heaviest artillery for various other causes.

The case for breaking President Nixon's moratorium on production of chemical weapons is no better than it was in the past. The basic argument is that to deter the Russians' use of their considerable stores of chemical weapons, the Americans must have a credible capability to retaliate in kind.

The familiar response, and it is still a good one, is that deterrence can be maintained by other means: by the old stuff still in the American chemical stockpile, or if the Pentagon is right that the stockpile has deteriorated, by anti-chemical warfare measures and by threats to use other types of weapons.

Resuming production of chemical weapons, moreover, would confuse Europe, the principal place where the United States might plan to conduct a chemical defense. The Pentagon has lots of arguments about bolstering deter-

rence and raising the nuclear threshold, and all of them ignore the central political reality that a new chemical program would drive up the wall the people in whose behalf the program is chiefly justified. Surely it is not necessary to point out that, with the nuclear and space talks about to resume, this is a peculiar moment for the United States to hand Moscow a powerful new propaganda club to wield.

After all, a powerful old propaganda club already exists. Fortunately, it is in American hands. The Kremlin's continued production of chemical weapons and its alleged sponsorship of chemical warfare against local peoples in Indochina and Afghanistan enables and requires the United States to portray the Soviet Union as the planner and perpetrator of a dread outlawed form of warfare.

Recently Pravda again indulged the Soviet practice of seeking to deflect world attention from its own chemical-weaponry policies by accusing the Reagan administration of "preparing for a chemical rearmament of America." Let Mr. Reagan back off his proposals, which are unlikely to go far anyway, and keep the heat where it belongs: on Moscow. Campaigning for a new chemical weapons program amounts to throwing away an ace.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Traitorous? Nonsense

The head of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs has personally indicted, tried and convicted Leslie Gelb of The New York Times for what he considers irresponsible, even traitorous conduct. What was Mr. Gelb's offense? He did his job as a responsible journalist by reporting on an international controversy over nuclear weapons. That is not offense at all. What is offensive is the behavior of the official, Lieutenant General John Chain. It calls for repudiation.

General Chain is displeased with The Times' account (*IHT*, Feb. 15) of U.S. contingency plans to deploy nuclear depth charges in Canada, Iceland, Bermuda and Puerto Rico without consulting their governments.

The story noted that disclosure of the plans by William Arkin, a critic of U.S. weapons policy, had caused a considerable amount of public and parliamentary debate abroad.

The general ordered his staff to stop talking

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Hungry in America

America's hungry citizens do not look like the starving stickpeople in many Third World nations, but they do exist, standing in the long soup lines of urban cities and sitting on the porches of rundown shacks in rural areas.

A task force on hunger in America recently released found that "up to 20 million citizens may be hungry at least some period of time each month." Though this nation's problem is less dramatic than the plight of the hungry worldwide, it is just as real.

In some of the poorer areas of the United

States, the doctors discovered reported cases of kwashiorkor and marasmus, two diseases of advanced malnutrition usually found in developing nations. In other locations, Americans were found with vitamin deficiencies, diabetes, lethargy and other medical problems directly related to inadequate food.

Given the mood in Washington, the report's call for increased domestic funding (no fight hunger) is likely to receive a negative reception. Still, there are too many people going hungry in this country. Perhaps a start can be made on fashioning a solution.

— The Baltimore Sun.

FROM OUR MARCH 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Senator Decries Federal Waste

NEW YORK — Senator Aldrich's figures of Governmental extravagance caused wide comment. The New York Tribune says: "Senator Aldrich says if he were permitted to run the Federal Government he could save \$300,000,000 a year. By all means let his bill for the appointment of a commission to introduce business methods be passed." The Hartford Times remarks: "This annual waste of \$300,000,000 is nearly as much as the whole cost of the Federal Government during the first term of President Cleveland. We think the Rhode Island Senator understated rather than overstated the actual wastage that has grown up during the period of 'expansion' since 1898." The Washington Star adds: "Money in large sums is necessary for the Government. But if there is waste it should be stopped."

1935: Hitler Has Diplomatic 'Cold'

LONDON — A certain amount of bewilderment was created in British official circles [on March 5] by the announcement that Chancellor Adolf Hitler was suffering from a cold and had requested a postponement of British Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin. The question London is now pondering is whether the Führer's illness is real or diplomatic; and its sudden onset following Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's warning [on March 4] that Great Britain was warming largely on account of Germany, tends to incline the British toward the belief that Hitler's cold comes within the latter category. It is therefore being asked whether the latest effort toward European pacification is in process of being sidetracked, and if so, what the repercussions of this development will be.

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Keeping the Peace in Divided Cyprus Falls to UN

By Jonathan Power

NICOSIA — The United Nations troops have been keeping the peace in Cyprus for 20 years. They could be here another 20. Brought in to stop the killings between the Greek and Turkish communities, they are now manning a buffer zone that extends 217 kilometers (135 miles) across the border. Cyprus, for hundreds of years one country, is now split into very different regions.

The negotiations at the end of Jan-

uary, the first direct ones in five years, between the leaders of the two sides and the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, came to nothing. Although there is talk of renewing this effort, the differences in outlook, years of mistrust and the not disagreeable aspects of the status quo, mean the UN may be here for the foreseeable future. There are 2,600 UN troops — British, Danes, Swedes, Canadians, Austrians and Australians under the command of an Austrian general, Gunter Greindl.

The center of Nicosia is like the center of Berlin — a derelict strip of no-man's-land and abandoned houses, devastated by the bitter fighting 10 years ago when the Turkish army invaded Cyprus with the biggest paratroop drop since World War II to protect the Turks.

Every day the British UN troops draw in armored cars down the narrow road that separates the opposing sectors. On one side, under the red crescent-moon flag of Turkey, are the alert and sharply dressed troops from the mainland. On the other, under the blue and white flag

of Greece and the paler flag of Cyprus, are the Greek Cypriot troops, lazy and careless.

We stop at a Canadian-manned observation post, an abandoned house, skirt a whisky bottle on the stairs that the officer believes is broken by trapped and chamber onto the roof. In the Greek Cypriot part of the city are the chaotic concrete symbols of hector-stealer economic growth. On the Turkish side is the elegant

British were so obviously determined and that severe political repercussions would have resulted from an assault stayed the Turkish hand. The UN troops are, as General Grindell observes, a "human trip wire, the crossing of which raises the political stakes for any contending force."

The UN presence has a dominating influence on the island's politics.

Cyprus is in hock to the Security Council. Opinion there for once is unanimous on what to do. Mr. Pérez

de Cuellar used to be the permanent representative in Nicosia and sees it as an important part of his work to bring the two sides together again.

Cyprus cannot afford to walk away from the UN and if it cannot find a final peace through UN negotiations it will probably live with the temporary peace imposed by the UN army.

No one would want the whole world run by the UN. The idea of world government would be the ultimate abhorrent bureaucracy. But when the UN is brought in to keep the peace and all sides accept it is quite amazing what it can do, both to those it seeks to help and those who are sent to work for it.

At one point I asked the young British officer who was accompanying me if he thought the British troops had spent 17 years in the British army recalls the most terrifying moment in his whole career as being pinned down in Nicosia's airport by Turkish paratroopers. The UN troops, although underarmed, were prepared to fight to the last man to protect the airport. The fact that the

poles along the buffer zone and soldiers, often on their own, man them in 12-hour shifts. In the Danish sector, in the hills west of Cyprus, four men spend two weeks at a stretch on an isolated hilltop post, cooking for themselves and being resupplied by British helicopters.

This is low level stuff, but without it there could be conflagration. It has not always been so easy. One officer who has spent 17 years in the British army recalls the most terrifying moment in his whole career as being pinned down in Nicosia's airport by Turkish paratroopers. The UN troops, although underarmed, were prepared to fight to the last man to protect the airport. The fact that the

UN along the same lines: a national response to the economic and social damage caused by hostile takeovers.

What we need now is federal reform along the same lines: a national response to the economic and social damage caused by hostile takeovers.

The damage is real. Recently, for example, a New Jersey company called Edudata tried to take over a Minnesota company called Scientific Computers. Scientific Computers had about 250 employees and earned \$1.2 million in sales of \$14.9 million in fiscal 1984. Edudata, by contrast, had few employees, virtually no track record and had been losing money. In another case, Cardiff Acquisitions came after Conwed, a Minnesota-based forest products company.

Both of these takeover attempts would have succeeded had it not been for the Minnesota law, a law promoted by business, labor, academic and state government, and upheld by federal district and appellate courts.

Cardiff, for example, failed in its first attempt to acquire Conwed. It later succeeded, but only after raising its original bid by one-third.

Yet even with the aid of the new law, companies can pay dearly to remain independent. Take Scientific Computers. Before the raid, the company had little debt and a healthy cash reserve of \$3.7 million. But it ultimately paid \$6.4 million to buy back stock held by Edudata and affiliates, plus \$500,000 in attorneys' fees, by borrowing \$4 million and taking the rest from cash reserves.

In a sense, therefore, Scientific Computers won. But even in losing, Edudata made off with a big haul of cash, and the lawyers got their cut.

And there were hundreds of small losers. The long-term stockholders of Scientific Computers got clobbered.

As a result of the cash paid out, and the reduced earning power of the company, their shares are now worth less.

The company's employees lost because their employer was left with decreased resources with which to compete in the marketplace. Finally, the community and state lost — for the reasons cited here and because capital was removed from the state.

The need for a law requiring a raider to disclose his intentions seems obvious, but it is driven home when you read, as I did, a letter from an employee of another Minnesota target of a hostile takeover attempt. The employee asked why dedicated workers who had invested both money and lives in the company were not entitled to an explanation of the raider's plans for their futures. We cannot responsibly ignore the devastating effects of corporate raids on employees, communities and the future vitality of the company itself.

Moreoever, if we fail to respond quickly and sensibly, public outrage will lead to punitive and ineffective legislation. Before that happens, Congress should enact a law that prohibits takeovers while assuring some flexibility for friendly mergers and acquisitions, which can be critical to our competitive strength.

My response when asked about takeover rumors is: "Anyone who tries to take over Control Data will be in for a world-class fight."

The writer is chairman and chief executive officer of Control Data Corp. in Minneapolis. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Making Law Instrument Of Injustice

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — In the world of political tyranny, the familiar forms of law may be used as instruments of persecution. That truism was brought home to me recently by painful cases from two very different countries, Yugoslavia and South Africa. In both, the authorities would serve their own interest if they tempered power with humanity.

Vladimir Seko is a Yugoslav lawyer. He was the lead defense attorney in the big political trial that ended recently in Belgrade. The evidence of even mild dissidence was so weak that the prosecutors scaled down the charges, and the three men convicted got lighter sentences than expected.

But after the trial Mr. Seko himself was imprisoned. And last week he was disbarred permanently. It was a signal to all the country's lawyers: Do not defend dissidents.

Mr. Seko, who is 42, suffers from an ulcer and a heart condition. He has been on a hunger strike since Feb. 12. Friends say his life is in danger.

What has he done to bring such cruelty down upon him? He has been faithful to the ideals of law; he took too seriously the promises of his country's legal code. This was especially dangerous because he is a Croat, and among Yugoslavia's constituent republics Croatia has the least tolerant officials.

Starting out in law 15 years ago as a prosecutor in the town of Osijek, Mr. Seko found that the security police had been opening private letters — 100,000 letters by his reckoning. The UN presence has a dominating influence on the island's politics.

Cyprus is in hock to the Security Council. Opinion there for once is unanimous on what to do. Mr. Pérez

de Cuellar used to be the permanent representative in Nicosia and sees it as an important part of his work to bring the two sides together again.

Cyprus cannot afford to walk away from the UN and if it cannot find a final peace through UN negotiations it will probably live with the temporary peace imposed by the UN army.

No one would want the whole world run by the UN. The idea of world government would be the ultimate abhorrent bureaucracy. But when the UN is brought in to keep the peace and all sides accept it is quite amazing what

Making Instruments Of Injustice

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

WHICH OF political instruments of persecuting law was brought home to recent countries, Yugoslavia and Africa. In both, the authorities, in their own interest of power with impunity.

Vladimir Sels is a Yugo-vet. He was the lead defendant in the big political trial recently in Belgrade. The even milder evidence is that the prosecutors called changes, and the three got higher sentences than

But after the trial Mr. Sels was imprisoned. And he was disbursed, perhaps a signal to all the country. Do not defend dissidents.

Mr. Sels, who is 52, has an ulcer and a heart one has been on a hunger strike. Friends say his life

What has he done? He is cruelly down upon himself, too faithful to the ideal, took too seriously the poor country's legal code. That's really dangerous because Croatia, and among the Yugoslavist republics, Croats least tolerant officials.

Starting out in law before a prosecutor in the town of Mr. Sels found that the case had been opened by 100,000 letters by his

That was against the law prepared a prosecution, forced him to give it up. Rather than do that, he since has become one of Europe's leading defense lawyers never forgotten.

In 1981 he was condemned to prison for a year, a government in a game thief and a man who said the police had told him he

Yugoslav federal court conviction re-examined at an court, suspended during the sentence to a

Washington — The U.S. Air Force destroyed the tape showing less than the leading track federal review. That is a Korean Air Lines Flight 007 that for which he has now been shot down over the Soviet Union and disbanded. Union's Sakhalin Island in 1983

Mr. Sels can benefit with the loss of 269 lives.

to practice law instead. The destruction of the information about Yugoslavia by the air force soon after the event grants him a passageway to fight Monday in a association of Croatians lawsuit brought against the U.S. president to do so. The government and other parties by the American Bar Association's victims' families.

C. Shepherd, his defense attorney, filed the first such motion abroad by the American

Will the Yugoslavia spend? If it does not — Mr. Sels to suffer, perhaps too will pay a price. Yugoslavia respects in the West, he have that it crushes the

The second case over Mohamed, 54, a professor at the University of Johannesburg, accused of having mixed race, colored, a South African classic played a part in the African Front, the number that in the last two years main proponent of non-race in South Africa.

On Feb. 19 the year arrested. Mr. Mohamed is seven other leaders of was accused of high treason to be tried in Durban after his arrest earlier.

In human terms Mr. Mohamed is especially anguished, a heart operation, an double bypass, and he diet and treatment.

But the point is made. Mohamed is a man of process. He is a successful professor, lawyers, business have never been concerned. They stand accused of a capital crime, but they been told what exactly is proved to have done.

In security cases, the African prosecutor demands bail, renewing the court. This case is trial next summer and months of more. Unfortunatly, bail, the defense bailed up and out of pocket time — however, time

The Kenyan argument right of abrogation, the practice of banning without trial, but the the treason case says the treason should be save. We must always and President should be save to South African defendants — will be their willingness to take

ed in the normal way. The New York

LETTER
Famine Factors

Florida Lewis, in her article "Cycles of Famine," *Da*

Solutions," *Da*, the reporter of the World

for the development and people

food in many countries, comments on their populations

regulations to inhibit all

peasant farmers, to force

prices set at less than

productivity. I am, I am

in history of rapid

growth accompanied by

agricultural production

Vietnamese Troops Begin Offensive Against Sihanouk Loyalists' Base

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Vietnamese forces in Cambodia turned their guns on Tuesday on the last resistance base still intact on the Cambodian side of the border with Thailand, attacking guerrillas loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk at a northern stronghold opposite its headquarters. Mr. Mealy said fighting was also going on farther inside Cambodia about 17 miles from the Green Hill camp and that guerrillas had found the bodies of some Vietnamese soldiers and recovered their weapons.

Thai military sources confirmed that the Vietnamese had begun a long-awaited operation against the camp but had no details of the fighting. No estimates of casualties on either side were available.

The Thai military charged that about 800 Vietnamese soldiers had crossed the border in the area of the fighting. Thai troops backed by artillery were fighting to dislodge the intruders from three hills on Thai territory, the military said. No other details or confirmation were immediately available.

The Vietnamese attack on Prince

Sihanouk's Green Hill camp on an escarpment about 1.8 miles (3 kilometers) from the northern Cambodian border with Thailand began at

4:30 A.M. with a heavy artillery barrage followed by an infantry thrust, said Truong Mealy, a spokesman for Prince Sihanouk.

He said that guerrillas, who had

not yet penetrated the camp's "first

line of defense" about 7 miles from its headquarters. Mr. Mealy said

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ARTS / LEISURE

Discs, Book Pay Tribute to the Duke and the KingBy Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In Alabama in 1935, a curtain was hung between Ted Heath's British big band and the Nat King Cole trio, appearing in Birmingham on the same bill. Despite this nominal segregation on stage, as James Haskins and Kathleen Benson write in "Nat King Cole" (Stein and Day): "Cole was launching into his third song, 'Little Girl,' when suddenly four men rushed the stage. A woman screamed... Then a microphone hit [Cole] in the face, and he fell backward over his piano bench." Cole's lip was bruised and his back injured. He returned to the stage and told the audience he could not continue. "I just came here to entertain you. That was what I thought you wanted. I was born here."

Today, Eddie Murphy, starring in the hit film "Beverly Hills Cop," which has grossed more than \$150 million in the United States, kisses a white woman, beats up white men and makes the kind of money previously reserved for white people. In addition, about half of the United States' top ten records in the

past year have been by black artists.

The United States has come a long way from the time when a black crooner who made white women swoon could be physically assaulted for it — though Cole's assailants were arrested and sentenced to jail — but Eddie Murphy notwithstanding, a black genius can still be neglected unless he is fortunate enough to have a white patron.

Only last year it took a lot of love and perseverance on the part of Henri Renaud, a former jazz pianist and an executive for CBS/France over the last 20 years, to convince his company to allow him the time and expense to go to New York and find and remaster an unreleased collection of Duke Ellington tapes.

The tapes have just been issued as a five-record, three-album set — two doubles and one single — called "Duke 56/62."

Some of the cuts were marked "untitled." Listening for the first time to one such track, Renaud exclaimed: "Lotus Blossom!" A classic. He was amazed. Nobody had bothered to find out the titles

of, let alone release, material by a man some regard as America's greatest composer. Would similar George Gershwin material have remained unreleased and untitled?

This sort of inventory is generally dismissed as "slow-moving product" in the profit-oriented atmosphere of the recording industry. It took all of Renaud's experience in the labyrinths of corporate power to pull the project off. The material is prime, not a collection of outtakes. It is from Ellington's golden age, when the most exciting soloists — Clark Terry, Juan Tizol, Johnny Hodges, Jimmy Woods and Paul Gonsalves, for example — were combined into the most precise and powerful ensembles Ellington ever had. Ellington and Billy Strayhorn were at the height of their compositional powers. Volume 3 features as vocalists Rosemary Clooney and Johnny Ray, and two tracks on Volume 2 combine the Count Basie and Ellington orchestras.

There are no plans to release "Duke 56/62" in the United States.

The Cole biography focuses on the same period as the Ellington collection. This was the high point

of his career, after he began to sing commercial hits that were also musical gems, before rock competition began to push him into golden exile in Las Vegas.

The reader is reminded of black baseball players before Jackie Robinson. The word "waste" comes to mind. Though Cole was wealthy and famous, he smoked too much and worried too much, trying to keep his dignity as a black performer while catering to a white-dominated industry by coming up with more commercial material. He died of lung cancer at age 45, in 1965.

He started as a jazz pianist in Chicago. Like the guitarist George Benson (who would still be playing in organ trios in smoky lounges, the musical equivalent of the Negro baseball leagues, had he lived in those days), Cole became underlined on his instrument when many critics and fans called him a sellout for singing. Like Benson, he was a master instrumentalist.

His fugue with Lester Young on "Indiana" is one of the greatest examples of collective improvisation ever recorded. The critic Barry Ulanov called Cole's trio with Oscar Moore on guitar and Wesley

Prince on bass "as good as the Art Tatum trio." Their fabric was so tight that one voice could hardly be distinguished from another.

Cole began with charming novelty tunes like "Straighten Up and Fly Right," then hit his stride with a series of ballads including "Nature Boy," "Sweet Lorraine," "For All We Know" and "Mona Lisa."

In a sensual voice that crooned too early for its own good.

He was a private man. The Has-

kins-Benson biography rarely gets

behind the facade; insights are gen-

erally limited to such stuff as "He

was a nice guy to work for," and it

is full of laundry-list details: "The

gross was \$17,562. At the usual 60

to 70 percent rate, Cole could have

made \$10,500 and \$12,250."

When the civil rights movement

began, Thurgood Marshall said

that all Cole needed was "a banjo

to complete his role as an Uncle Tom."

Cole said that if he had been

more outspoken on civil rights he

would never have become the first

black entertainer to have his own

television show (in 1956). The

show, however, never attracted

enough sponsors, who worried

about Southern markets, and it

went off the air after a year.

The book is short (179 pages,

with photos, plus a discography). It

is a modest but often moving portrait of someone who tried to balance family responsibilities with artistic ambitions, and it provides

an insight into a society that de-

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INSIGHTS

The Good Life for Japanese: Better Products and Changing Values

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — When Takashi Watarai was a student at Nihon University two decades ago, there were days when he did not have enough money to buy a 20-cent bowl of noodles for lunch. And he still remembers an ill-fitting shirt he received as a gift from a friend.

"The sleeves were too long," he said, "but I pulled them up at the shoulders and wore it anyway."

The third child of a soy-sauce maker who went bankrupt, Mr. Watarai was fortunate to be in college at all, for only 8.2 percent of Japan's college-age youths then attended a university.

Those days of poverty ended for Mr. Watarai in 1965, when he quit his first job and joined four friends in establishing a market research company. It was about the same time that the economic status of most other Japanese began to improve substantially.

The average Japanese family in the early 1960s not only did without a car, a telephone, a refrigerator and a stove but did not even have a private bath. When Mr. Watarai, now 45, took his first job, more than half of Tokyo's population used the public bath.

Since then, many luxuries have become commonplace necessities, and Japan's affluence has brought not only vast material changes to the Japanese but has had a profound psychological impact on them as well.

Today, Tokio Survey Research Corp., the company that Mr. Watarai and his four partners established, operates seven subsidiaries. It employs 203 full-time staff members and 5,200 part-time survey interviewers. Last year it registered sales of \$19 million.

Mr. Watarai no longer worries about how to pay for his next meal. What he is concerned about is whether his company will be able, in the next 10 years, to do 20 times as much business with only three times as many employees.

"Any goal lower than that," he says, "would hardly be worth working for."

Mr. Watarai's attitude and ambition have parallels throughout Japanese society. The average Japanese worker earned \$15,000 last year, 13 times the average wage of 1960. Japan's gross national product, the total output of goods and services, has increased 18-fold over the same period, to \$1.2 trillion.

The accomplishment of so much in so little time has spawned a new confidence that Japan can find its own way into the future, or, at the least, continue to rank among the most dynamic nations. Catching up is no longer the name of the game.

Only in car ownership, about 65 percent of Japanese families own a car, and size of housing units (an average of 427 square feet, or about 86 square meters of floor space) does Japan rank noticeably below the United States. A college graduate still has to spend half of his starting salary of \$550 a month to rent an apartment in Tokyo — but the apartment will be twice the size of the standard one-room dwelling of 1960 and it will have a bath.

American cosmetics, Swedish furniture, French perfumes and designer fashions from around the world are available in Japanese shops. But as for the necessities of life, the belief that Japan already makes virtually everything it needs — and does it better and more cheaply than anybody else — has emerged among busi-



Pedestrians and shoppers on the sidewalk in Tokyo's affluent Ginza district.

ness leaders, government bureaucrats and the general public.

Today, it is hard to find anyone outside the nation's two leftist opposition parties, the Marxist-oriented Japan Socialist Party and the Japanese Communist Party, who worries about Japan's reverting to the authoritarian style of government and militarism that precipitated its defeat in World War II.

And while the word nationalism still strikes a discordant note in some circles, there is hardly anyone who is not proud to be a Japanese.

It was not that way in the early 1960s, when pride in Japan and its traditions was commonly equated with discredited militarism. Abject humility and national self-deprecation were standard then.

Other psychological changes are also apparent.

Affluence has brought a civility to public manners that the constraints of poverty did not allow. In 1960, large groups of Japanese resembled mobs. Only by battling one's way through a crowd, for example, did anyone manage to get to a ticket window at a commuter railroad or subway. Now, with an ample supply of ticket

vending machines, Japanese politely wait in lines of manageable length.

Tokyo, in the early 1960s one of the filthiest cities in the world, today is rated as one of the cleanest. The change came mainly from the provision of such elemental public facilities as ashtrays, waste baskets and toilets, which formerly were nonexistent.

Driving habits and pedestrian discipline improved sharply after lane stripes were painted on the roadways and city roads were fenced off to provide sidewalks. Drivers now stay in their own lanes. Pedestrians no longer stroll in roadways, expecting cars to get out of the way.

Some Japanese, whose homes are filled with gadgets and have few material needs still to be fulfilled, are beginning to lament the loss of spiritual values, a loss that they say has come with affluence. Juvenile delinquency, although negligible compared to such behavior in the United States, is on the rise.

Extravagance, too, has become a way of life, some say.

Putting new soles and heels on old shoes has fallen out of fashion, for example. Only about half of the Japanese who regularly had their shoes repaired in the early 1960s bother to do so

now, according to the Japan Shoe Commerce Newspaper.

One weekly magazine reported that when a primary school teacher scolded a pupil for wearing dirty athletic shoes, the pupil appeared the following day in a new pair.

"I threw them away," the pupil told the teacher. "You said my shoes were dirty, and I told my mother. So she bought me a new pair."

Japanese businessmen who once pressed their suits under their mattresses and transferred them from bus to subway to train rather than take a taxi have given up such economies.

Now, they are likely to spend huge sums of money on other things. They will be equipped themselves, for example, with the best and most expensive golf equipment available: one in every four employed workers today owns a set of golf clubs.

The new Japan can be seen even in the kitchen. Increasing numbers of young housewives can cook nothing beyond the most rudimentary dishes, so companies have sprung up around the country to home-deliver food for the family table along with instructions on how to prepare it. Shops offering prepared food now number

more than 10,000, with sales totaling more than \$1.2 billion a year.

Most Japanese — today better educated, on the average, than Americans — are less willing than before to do the dirty jobs of society. Maids have all but disappeared. The quality of service has deteriorated in many instances, and it often costs more to get something fixed than to replace it.

Today, nearly a quarter of college-age Japanese attend college — three times the number in the early 1960s, and about the same as in the United States. Ninety percent of Japan's young people have a high school diploma, compared with 75 percent of young Americans. In 1960, schooling for 42 percent of the Japanese ended with junior high school.

With affluence, even the nature of public protests has changed, from the political to the economic. Rights for which the Japanese did not even have a word two decades ago — such as "the right to sunshine," the right to have light unobstructed by a neighboring building — are regularly demanded. The great economic development projects that were so recently sources of national inspiration, such as Bullet Line railroads and petrochemical complexes, have become sources of conflict.

Moscow Looks to History as Talks Near

Soviet Officials Say They Seek Respect, Equality and Compromise at Geneva

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — "When Germany attacked without warning in 1941," said Vladimir B. Lomeiko, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press department, "Hitler had been convinced he was stronger than Russia. We do not want history to repeat itself, and for that reason we will never permit anyone to have superiority over us."

Soviet officials say that history weighs heavily on their minds as they head into arms talks with the United States on March 12 in Geneva. Chances for success in the talks, Mr. Lomeiko said, will depend largely on whether the U.S. approach "is aimed at treating us with respect and equality" or "aimed at achieving superiority."

To the Reagan administration, the Soviet Union's missile forces already are superior to their smaller and less numerous American counterparts. But through the Russian end of the telescope, a combination of new U.S. weapons and projects threaten to tip the balance against the Soviet Union in the future.

As they see it, new U.S. medium-range Pershing-2 missiles being installed in West Germany are meant to knock out civilian leadership and military command posts. New long-range MX missiles would be targeted on Soviet missile silos. And President Ronald Reagan's new Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars" project to develop an orbital defense shield around the United States could, even if not perfectly handle whatever the Russian had left to fire in a retaliatory strike.

In interviews here last week, Soviet officials, specialists on arms control and U.S. affairs, academics and journalists made or suggested several points.

SOVIET officials said it is simply that the Reagan anti-missile defense plan had overwhelmed other aspects of arms control. But another Soviet specialist hinted that Soviet interest in developing anti-satellite weapons could be increased if it becomes necessary to target space-based elements of a "star wars"

defense. The Russians already have a crude system but are trying to stop a more sophisticated version.

• The overwhelming priority of Soviet tactics is to stop the Reagan space defense initiative. Many Russians interviewed said that Moscow understands the impossibility of cutting off with certainty all research and is ready to accept that some could go ahead. What they want ended is the awesome financial commitment to the project, currently \$26 billion just for research, and an agreement that bars production.

The impact of the Reagan program here goes well beyond Soviet concern over American technology and the potential impact on superpower relations in a crisis if one side has a defense that works.

There is a widespread view that the program, as another official put it, is "a cynical attempt to economically bankrupt" the Soviet Union and delay what another called "socioeconomic progress" by forcing an economically strapped Kremlin into either concessions or a costly arms race.

• While concerned about U.S. nuclear forces in Asia, the Russians seemed to be more concerned about possible new Chinese missiles. Western sources said they sensed that the Kremlin is worried about a growing U.S.-Chinese-Japanese triangle on its Asian flank involving technology, money, military assistance and raw materials.

• Moscow has not lost interest in a ban on testing anti-satellite weapons, despite an abrupt and mysterious silence on the subject in recent months. U.S. and Soviet officials said an American delay in testing a U.S. system is the result of apparent technical problems, not any secret agreement.

Indeed, some Western diplomats, not Americans, say they have heard Russians say privately that the emergence of the Strategic Defense Initiative provided Moscow with an excellent excuse to return to the Geneva talks without arms control talks in late 1983. The Soviet officials suggested that such statements were condescending and added to the suspicion that Mr. Reagan is not serious about wanting an agreement.

Indeed, some Western diplomats, not Americans, say they have heard Russians say privately that the emergence of the Strategic Defense Initiative provided Moscow with an excellent excuse to return to the Geneva talks without arms control talks in late 1983.

They cited the size of the U.S. defense budget, the extraordinary technical complexity added by the Strategic Defense Initiative, the unwillingness of Washington to take a good-will first step by signing an unratified nuclear test ban treaty and the prospect that the momentum of new weapons projects on both sides will outpace arms talks.

They also cited recent statements by Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials suggesting that the space defense program is not negotiable as poisoning the atmosphere after Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko agreed on Jan. 8 to work toward "preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth."

Although the Russians said their leadership is intact and their policy consistent despite the illness of President Konstantin A. Chernenko, Western diplomats said that Mr. Chernenko's illness means there is no one at the top who could take a decisive and imaginative decision to cut through the arms control issue and the Soviet bureaucracy and grab at an interesting new solution if one were available.

Although the Russians said their leadership is intact and their policy consistent despite the illness of President Konstantin A. Chernenko, Western diplomats said that Mr. Chernenko's illness means there is no one at the top who could take a decisive and imaginative decision to cut through the arms control issue and the Soviet bureaucracy and grab at an interesting new solution if one were available.

Even if Mr. Chernenko dies and a new leader takes over, it would take time for him to consolidate

power and might even be more difficult for a new Soviet leader to make a deal than the present one. Thus, both Soviet and Western specialists said the chances of reaching an agreement are slim in the near future, even though the first two years of Mr. Reagan's second term, in which congressional support for him is likely to be most secure, could be the best time from Washington's standpoint.

• The Russians said they do not believe that Mr. Reagan wants to be remembered as having gained an arms agreement. Rather, they said he would rather be viewed historically as the president who made America invulnerable to attack.

Despite recent warnings by Mr. Chernenko against being too gloomy over arms control prospects, many Russians are pessimistic.

They cited the size of the U.S. defense budget, the extraordinary technical complexity added by the Strategic Defense Initiative, the unwillingness of Washington to take a good-will first step by signing an unratified nuclear test ban treaty and the prospect that the momentum of new weapons projects on both sides will outpace arms talks.

They also cited recent statements by Mr. Reagan and other U.S. officials suggesting that the space defense program is not negotiable as poisoning the atmosphere after Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko agreed on Jan. 8 to work toward "preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth."

Mr. Lomeiko, the only one interviewed who was willing to be quoted by name, said there are certain facts that are encouraging and added that "the Soviet side is sincerely interested in success in negotiations and in improving relations with the United States."

Apologetic for dwelling on World War II, Mr. Lomeiko insisted that history is important.

"For our part," he said, "we've never forgotten the meeting on the Elbe River" in Germany between U.S. and Soviet troops in the closing days of the war. "We do not and will not ever forget those Americans who fought at our side in the struggle against fascism."

But the "objective truth is," he continued, that Americans never underwent all the hardships, including 20 million dead, that the Russians did in paying the price for being viewed as weak.

Dozens of whites have packed into the two council meetings held since Jan. 1. "That

Black Power Brings New Fears To County of the Old U.S. South

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

EDGEFIELD, South Carolina — A sign just off the courthouse square in this old Southern town boasts that Edgefield has produced 10 governors and "more dashing, brilliant, romantic figures, statesmen, orators, soldiers, adventurers and daredevils than any other county of South Carolina, if not of any rural county in America."

It is a place of large, than-life figures. One Edgefield boy commanded the state militia attacking Fort Sumter in the Civil War. Three died as heroes at the Alamo, the San Antonio, Texas, building that was overrun by Mexicans in 1836 and that served as a symbol of Texas resistance to Mexican rule.

But mostly, the town is known for its politicians and its racial strife.

The local high school is named after one favorite son, Strom Thurmond, the senior Republican in the Senate and a man known for his conservative views.

Another hometown senator was Benjamin R. Tillman, who also served as governor and who led a successful campaign in 1895 to disenfranchise black voters in the state. He explained how on the floor of the Senate: "We took the government away. We stuffed ballot boxes. We shot them. We are not ashamed of it."

The United Daughters of the Confederacy maintains the mansion of another local hero, General Martin Witherspoon Gary, as a historic shrine. General Gary is best remembered for his role in the Civil War.

For more than a century, whites retained control of Edgefield County, a peach-growing area about 60 miles (100 kilometers) southwest of Columbia.

But last fall, a political revolution of sorts occurred. Three blacks were elected to the formerly all-white County Council.

BEFORE then, blacks, who make up about half the county population, had won a 10-year legal battle against an election system that they said shut them out of political decision-making. Under a Supreme Court decision, the county's old at-large voting system was replaced with five single-member districts.

Three of the districts had black majorities, so the election results had been expected.

But the new council's assertiveness has shocked many. In its first meeting on Jan. 1, the council's black majority removed the white county administrator and the white part-time county attorney.

The administrator, H.O. Carter, was replaced by Thomas McCain, a black who initiated the legal battle that led to the Supreme Court decision.

This set off a wave of indignation among whites. "I was scared. A lot of us were. We were worried about what else they'd do," said Barry Qualls, manager of B.C. Restaurant. "I thought it might be the first of 10 things they wanted to do."

Meanwhile, blacks are euphoric about their new political power.

"For blacks, it meant everything. We've never had any representation," said Mr. Bright, who remembered having to pay a poll tax to vote in the county. "It means my kids can be elected to public office. Before, it didn't matter if you were good or bad, you couldn't hold public office if you had black skin."

"Somehow, some way, we want to give people hope that life can be different than it has been," said Mr. McCain, who also is the Edgefield County Democratic chairman.

Change is not easy in a place surrounded by so much history. But there are signs of it in unlikely places.

One is the changing view of a son of Edgefield; whose bronze statue is in the courthouse square. It portrays Senator Thurmond, as one visitor wrote, "fixed in what could be pose from his 24-hour filibuster against the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

Among those voting for Mr. Thurmond last fall was Mr. McCain. He said he did so because Mr. Thurmond voted to extend the Voting Rights Act in 1982.

"I figured he deserved my thanks" for having changed his philosophy, Mr. McCain said.

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World.
Herald Tribune

July 15, 1985

NYSE Most Actives						
Symbol	Name	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PHLIP	Phillips Petroleum Co.	2,022	59.00	58.00	58.00	-1/2
AT&T	AT&T Corp.	2,000	219.00	218.00	219.00	+1/2
AMR	American Airlines	1,725	219.00	218.00	219.00	+1/2
AT&T	AT&T Corp.	1,621	219.00	218.00	219.00	+1/2
AMR	American Airlines	1,581	218.00	217.00	218.00	+1/2
TELE	Tele-Communications Inc.	1,521	218.00	217.00	218.00	+1/2
AT&T	AT&T Corp.	1,175	218.00	217.00	218.00	+1/2
PSW	PSW Inc.	1,078	218.00	217.00	218.00	+1/2
KONG	Kongsiang Corp.	982	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	970	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	967	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	964	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	961	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	958	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	955	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	952	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	949	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	946	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	943	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	940	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	937	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	934	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	931	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	928	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	925	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	922	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	919	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	916	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	913	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	910	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	907	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	904	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	901	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	898	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	895	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	892	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	889	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	886	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	883	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	880	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	877	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	874	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	871	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	868	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	865	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	862	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	859	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	856	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	853	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	850	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	847	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	844	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	841	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	838	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	835	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	832	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	829	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	826	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	823	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	820	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	817	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	814	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	811	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	808	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	805	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	802	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	799	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	796	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	793	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	790	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	787	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	784	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	781	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	778	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	775	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	772	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	769	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	766	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	763	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	760	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	757	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	754	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	751	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	748	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	745	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	742	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	739	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	736	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	733	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	730	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	727	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	724	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	721	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	718	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	715	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	712	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	709	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	706	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	703	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	700	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	697	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	694	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	691	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	688	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	685	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	682	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	679	178.00	178.00	178.00	+1/2
AMCI	Amci Inc.	676	178.00	178.00	178.00</	

WHERE CAN SILICON VALLEY TURN NOW THAT THE CHIPS ARE DOWN?

If you knew America's smokestack industries were in trouble, you may have thought that at least Silicon Valley was safe.

It isn't.

This week Business Week examines Silicon Valley's international trade crisis, how it happened and how a resolution might be engineered.

Part of the problem is Japanese trading practices. They're prompting even the Valley's traditional free traders

to start calling for protectionist measures like import surcharges.

And in a report just released, the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness pinpoints other problems. In technology, capital, people and trade.

But Business Week also looks on the brighter side. With possible solutions on how to bring peace to the Valley once again.

This week's Silicon Valley cover story is one more instance of the authoritative,

in-depth reporting on major issues that you'll find every week in **Business Week**. The only newsweekly of business.

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AMERICA'S HIGHTECH CRISIS

Why Silicon Valley Is Losing Its Edge

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Pretax Profit Up 29% At National Westminster

By Donald Woutat
Los Angeles Times Service

LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC reported Tuesday that pretax earnings rose 29 percent to \$571 million (\$718 million) in 1984 from \$518 million the previous year, an increase well above most analysts' predictions.

The company's net, however, fell by £86 million, down 38 percent from £396 million a year ago. Earnings per share were at 88 pence, up from 128 pence.

The bank was the first of the four major British clearing banks to report on 1984, with Midland, Barclays and Lloyds due to report later this week.

The bank reported that its tax rate rose to 37.77 million from 17 million, mainly because of a 34-million charge for deferred

Renault Drops Soviet Project

By Associated Press

PARIS — France's state-owned national auto group disclosed Tuesday that it had backed off negotiations with the Soviet Union on a project to set up a car engine factory.

In a letter to the Soviet authorities, Renault said its decision was due to difficulties in getting the two countries to agree to purchases of French capital goods. The proposed project would have required substantial investment merely to lay out design work and initial tooling.

Mr. Wilkinson said the bank had no acquisition plans at present following contracts to expand its operations in Spain and Australia.

The bank said it also had no plans to follow Midland Bank in giving free banking services to personal account holders.

Grand Met Sees Decrease in Net

By Donald Woutat

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC's profit for the first half of the current year will be significantly lower than that for the like period last year, the chairman, Stanley Grinstead, said Tuesday at the company's annual meeting.

He said the decrease was because of a previously reported \$20-million fall in first-quarter sales.

The full dividend was 25.6 pence on increased capital resulting from last year's rights issue, compared with an adjusted 24.1 pence for the previous year.

National Westminster's group chief executive, Philip Wilkinson, said the 1984 pretax profit meant that the bank's current trading position was extremely good, continuing the momentum from the record personal profit announced last year.

Personal loans are buoyant, although industrial advances are flattening, he said. He said the bank has £1 billion spare capacity for home loans. "All in all, prospects are looking very good," Mr. Wilkinson said.

The bank's chairman, Lord Boardman, said charges against profits for bad debts of £351 million reflected a continuing cautious view of world trading conditions.

"We're not gloomy or depressive but prudent and properly cautious," Lord Boardman said. The bank's exposure to bad debts is significantly less than other major British or U.S. banks, he said.

National Westminster is taking a longer-term view of the Third World debt situation, said Ron Benzie, the international banking division manager.

Mr. Benzie said the debt picture is better now than in 1982 but inflation rates are still not under control.

The bank's cumulative provision of £918 million for bad debts represents 2.1 percent of amount due from customers, up from 1.9 percent in 1983.

Mr. Wilkinson said the bank had no acquisition plans at present following contracts to expand its operations in Spain and Australia.

The bank said it also had no plans to follow Midland Bank in giving free banking services to personal account holders.

Digital Upgrades Rainbow PC In Bid for Office Market

By Donald Woutat

LOS ANGELES — Digital Equipment Corp. showed off equipment Monday that is intended to give it a major role in the growing office market by marrying its Rainbow personal computer to its bigger minicomputers.

Digital, the nation's No. 2 computer manufacturer behind International Business Machines Corp., hopes to silence critics who say that the company, which is the leading maker of minicomputers, has fallen behind in the emerging market for smaller, cheaper personal computers.

In the first half ending March 31, 1984, the London-based brewing, tobacco, dairy products and hotel company had a pretax profit of £14.70 million (\$31.57 million) on revenue of £2.44 billion. That was up from profit of £11.36 million and revenue of £2.09 billion in the previous year's like period. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1984, Grand Met's pretax profit was £334.3 million on revenue of £5.08 billion.

Digital pioneered the minicomputer, which is sized between big mainframes and the new, smaller personal computers. A minicomputer costs from \$30,000 to \$500,000.

Digital's VAX series of minicomputers dominates the market, especially in engineering and other technical fields, and has been central to the success of the \$6-billion company. But the minicomputer's future is questioned by some who say that the increasingly powerful personal computer is encroaching on the mini's turf.

The potential threat took on additional significance for Digital when the Rainbow, its entry in the personal-computer market, did poorly in retail stores. Critics said it did not seem to fit in Digital's lineup of computers or meet the needs of the company's traditional, sophisticated customers in industry.

The equipment displayed Monday represents Digital's effort to meld the personal computer with the minicomputer in the office, which is one of the fastest-growing computer markets.

Alcatel Thomson And Fairchild to Pool Resources

By Donald Woutat

PARIS — Alcatel Thomson and Fairchild Industries Inc. agreed to pool telecommunications technology and marketing worldwide, Jacques Lambert, Alcatel's chief executive, said Tuesday.

Under the agreement, scheduled to be approved in both boards by the end of March, Alcatel Thomson will market Fairchild products outside North America.

In North America, Fairchild will market ground stations and corporate telecommunications services supplied by Alcatel Thomson's transmission subsidiary.

Mr. Lambert declined to give financial details but said the two groups had set up four joint subsidiaries.

Alcatel Thomson is getting an initial 20-percent stake in Fairchild Communications Products Co. and Fairchild Communications Networks & Services Inc. Its stake will be raised to 40 percent by the end of 1986.

Pan Am Attendants Set Strike Date

By United Press International

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways flight attendants Tuesday set an April 1 strike deadline, saying they would join striking mechanics whose six-day walkout has shut down the carrier's domestic flights and sharply cut its overseas operations.

"We offered a multimillion-dollar concession package and they spit on it and threw it back in our face," said Brian Moreau, chairman of the Independent Union of Flight Attendants of New York.

"We have been released by the National Mediation Board to strike as of April 1. At that time, we will have no choice," he said.

The Transport Workers Union, representing 5,800 mechanics, walked out Thursday after contract talks broke down. Pan Am's other four unions, representing 14,000 flight attendants, engineers, mechanics and pilots, have not moved the mechanics' picket lines. All five unions' contracts ran out Jan. 1. No talks were scheduled with either the TWU or the IUFU.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

5 MARCH 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following table indicates the approximate frequency of quotations supplied for the funds:

(1) daily; (2) weekly; (3) bi-monthly; (4) quarterly; (5) annually.

Source: Nuclear Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency

Estimated 1984

1985

Canada 6,803 10,700

United States 14,200 5,900

South Africa 3,981 5,700

Australia 516 3,850

Namibia 2,697 3,850

NYT

Source: Nuclear Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency

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**Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Vol. of 4 P.M.	11,140,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	10,220,000

Tables include the notional prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52s High Low Quot. Chge Close

High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52s High Low Quot. Chge

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

Sundsvallsbanken

US\$20,000,000

Floating Rate Capital Notes due 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sundsvallsbanken has elected to redeem all of its outstanding Floating Rate Capital Notes Due 1985 (the "Notes") on April 11, 1985 at the Redemption Price of 100% of their principal amount plus accrued interest.

On April 11, 1985 the Redemption Price will become due and payable upon all Notes, and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after said date. All Notes, together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing on October, 1985 are to be surrendered for payment of the Redemption Price plus accrued interest in trust at the Corporate Trust Office of Bankers Trust Company in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, or at the main offices of any one of 1) Bankers Trust Company in London, 2) Banque Indosuez in Luxembourg, 3) Bankers Trust Company in Paris, 4) Bankers Trust A.G. in Zurich, 5) Banque du Benelux S.A. in Brussels, 6) Bankers Trust GmbH in Frankfurt am Main.

Sundsvallsbanken
By: Bankers Trust Company
as Principal Paying Agent

March 1, 1985

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Floating rate note issue of U.S. \$400 million
September 1983/1991

The rate of interest applicable for the period beginning March 4, 1985 and set by the reference agent is 10 1/2% annually.

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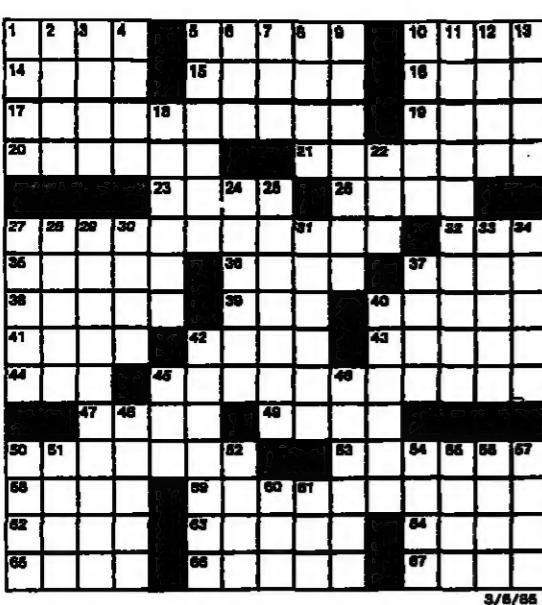
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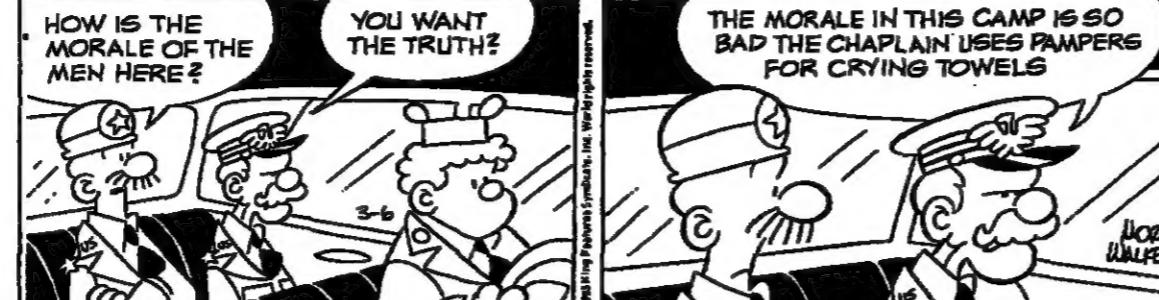
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



ACROSS

- 1 Ukrainian saint
- 2 Fossil resin
- 3 Juana
- 4 Meager
- 5 Guileless
- 6 Percolate
- 7 Expressed
- 8 regrets
- 9 Inflection
- 10 Poe's lost maiden
- 11 Marked by misfortune
- 12 Expression of sorrow
- 13 Bigot
- 14 Gert
- 15 MacArthur's companion
- 16 And so forth:
- 17 Abb.
- 18 Profit
- 19 Coffee
- 20 containers
- 21 Minor
- 22 Reveille
- 23 instrument
- 24 Pose
- 25 Clutches
- 26 Wings for
- 27 Amor
- 28 List of choices
- 29 Former
- 30 Broadway hit
- 31 NASA vehicle's unit
- 32 Gallic gala
- 47 Russia's industrial area
- 48 Pre-reader's word
- 50 Velasquez subject
- 53 Outburst
- 58 Float
- 59 Hail and the Dominican Republic
- 62 French girlfriend
- 63 Alliance
- 64 Related
- 65 Post
- 66 First British settlement in India
- 67 Hazard
- 68 Syria, Lebanon and neighbors
- 69 Run easily
- 70 Sagar's Alice
- 71 Woody's son
- 72 State University, Tex.
- 73 June
- 74 predecessor
- 75 Show
- 76 Twain's "Diary"
- 77 Railway porters
- 78 Houston player
- 79 Author of "Indiana"
- 80 Ky. bluegrass
- 12 Clair or Coty
- 13 Imitated
- 14 Major
- 15 Malacca
- 16 Deshies
- 17 Plot
- 18 Small egg
- 19 Tatteredmation
- 20 Longest river
- 21 Understand innately
- 22 Leg bone
- 23 One of the Jones boys
- 24 Composer of "Rule, Britannia"
- 25 Founded of 42 Population-study pioneer
- 26 Ford
- 27 Syria and neighbors
- 28 Retirement funds, for short
- 29 Appoint
- 30 Hokkaido aborigine
- 31 Pinocchio
- 32 Midgard serpent
- 33 Some Ivy Leaguers
- 34 Sudden pull
- 35 Title for a cartoonist
- 36 Ky. bluegrass

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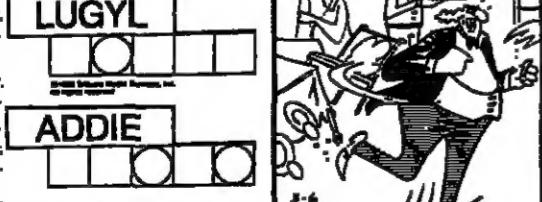
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T THINK YOU KNEW ANY WORDS LIKE THAT!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



ADDIE



TUGONI



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: In A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: DAISY FLAME CRAVAT MEASLY

Answer: What a practical joker does—AIMS TO TEASE

WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW

Airport Amsterdam 14 51 7-55

Barcelona 14 52 7-56

Berlin 14 57 7-57

Brussels 14 58 7-58

Bucharest 14 59 7-59

Copenhagen 14 60 7-60

Costa Del Sol 14 61 7-61

Dubai 14 62 7-62

Edinburgh 14 63 7-63

Florence 14 64 7-64

Geneva 14 65 7-65

Helsinki 14 66 7-66

Milan 14 67 7-67

London 14 68 7-68

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Madrid 14 70 7-70

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Asmara 13 82 7-82

Casablanca 13 83 7-83

Conakry 13 84 7-84

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Harare 13 86 7-86

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Khartoum 13 88 7-88

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Maputo 13 90 7-90

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Beijing 13 95 7-95

Hong Kong 13 96 7-96

Manila 13 97 7-97

Seoul 13 98 7-98

Shanghai 13 99 7-99

Tokyo 13 100 7-100

AFRICA

Algiers 13 101 7-101

Asmara 13 102 7-102

Conakry 13 103 7-103

Dakar 13 104 7-104

Juba 13 105 7-105

Khartoum 13 106 7-106

Luanda 13 107 7-107

Maputo 13 108 7-108

Nairobi 13 109 7-109

Port Louis 13 110 7-110

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LATIN AMERICA

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Houston 13 123 7-123

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MIDDLE EAST

Akkra 13 130 7-130

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Auckland 24 75 82 82

Sydney 24 76 83 83

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OBSERVER

Ferraro Generation Gap

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — The first defeated vice-presidential candidate to star in a television commercial was William E. Miller.

A Republican from upstate New York, Miller was Barry Goldwater's running mate in the debacle of 1964. (Winnings: Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey.) If Miller's name rings no bell with you, don't fret about it. Even he was running in 1964, most Americans had never heard of him.

Reporters from the flying game that was his campaign say that when Goldwater chose Miller for his vice-presidential candidate, nobody was more astounded than Miller. There is a story, probably apocryphal, that Miller once said, "I am the only person in this campaign I've never heard of."

At that time I was being paid to hear of people like Miller and therefore familiarized myself with his face. And so, many moons later when that dismal year had been mercifully forgotten by faithful Republicans, I was not mystified one night when a fellow, grinning in the pause between televised car chases, asked, "Do you know me?"

"I sure do," I cried. It was Bill Miller, one-time candidate for the vice presidency of the United States, now peddling credit cards on behalf of American Express. The plot of these commercials hasn't changed over the years, but there has never been a more apt star for one than William E. Miller, because without the plastic proof that he had been officially certified famous by American Express, how many people would have been able to recognize him?

This memory is roused by news that Geraldine Ferraro is being paid the big, big bucks to star in a Pepsi-Cola commercial. The question that leaps to mind is why?

Whereas William Miller was the ideal defeated vice-presidential candidate for selling insurance against the perils of anonymity, Geraldine Ferraro strikes me as peculiarly unrepresentative of the Pepsi Generation.

One characteristic of the PG is a vigor that suggests everybody is bubbling over with carbonated fizz. They ooze a self-confidence that

proclaims them winners. Though Geraldine Ferraro may have campaigned with fizzy vigor, she is nevertheless a loser on the same monumental scale as William Miller.

What's more, as a person in life's middle years, she can only be looked upon with suspicion and distrust by the Pepsi Generation. These are people who never tire nor experience an irrational craving for gin, and they are naturally ill at ease with people of the middle years precisely because those people are old and sometimes cry out for drink more foul than Pepsi.

As the advertising world got it exactly right in casting William Miller for American Express, it got it exactly wrong in placing Geraldine Ferraro outside the Pepsi tent. Suppose she turned up on TV asking, "Do you know me?" Most of us would immediately shout:

"We're sorry! You took that terrible shellacking in the campaign. You were clobbered by the press, and you had husband problems! — up to here! I'll bet you can use faster, stronger relief!"

The point is, Geraldine Ferraro ought to be selling aspirin tablets.

After its excellent start with William Miller, one-time candidate for the vice presidency of the United States, now peddling credit cards on behalf of American Express. The plot of these commercials hasn't changed over the years, but there has never been a more apt star for one than William E. Miller, because without the plastic proof that he had been officially certified famous by American Express, how many people would have been able to recognize him?

The casting of Geraldine Ferraro is even more disastrous. It makes you wonder how the ad world would have cast Vice President Bush if he had been the loser; probably as one of the old athletes of the Miller Lite gang crushing beers cans for the titillation of Mickey Spillane's blonde doll.

If out-of-work politicians, as appears likely, are going to make a habit of cashing in their fame for the big, big bucks of TV salesmanship, somebody who knows politics ought to set up an agency to shape their new careers successfully. The ideal person for this job might be President Reagan, if snow tires or waffle banters don't snap him up as soon as he leaves office.

New York Times Service

Producer Gary Kurtz Holds America Up to a Film Mirror

Washington Post Service

GARY KURTZ, 44, produced "American Graffiti," "Star Wars," "The Empire Strikes Back" and "Dark Crystal." He is executive producer of "Return to Oz" for Walt Disney Studios.

He grew up in the suburbs of Los Angeles and San Francisco in communities not unlike the one depicted in "American Graffiti." He had to finish paying his way through the University of Southern California because he insisted on studying filmmaking, a line of study his parents dismissed. Like many young filmmakers, Kurtz apprenticed with Roger Corman, learning how to make low-budget films. In 1966 was drafted into the Marine Corps, where he served as a photographer, and his attitude about violence reached the point where he would not carry a firearm; he carried a light meter in his pistol holster.

Dissatisfied in 1969, Kurtz returned to California, working as associate producer on several small-budget films, including "Two Lane Blacktop" and "Chandler" before teaming up with George Lucas to make "American Graffiti."

Kurtz divides his time between homes in London, New York City and San Francisco. He was interviewed by Lawrence Meyer and Joe Garreau for The Washington Post. Following are excerpts from their conversation.

Q: Not only in the science fiction, but in "American Graffiti," you have held up the cultural mirror to us and said, "Here's what you are." Did you do that consciously? Are you surprised at the response?

A: Initially we were very surprised. A lot of characters portrayed by the great stars of the '30s and '40s were mythological characters. Certainly the John Wayne character. The Western became the American version of Greek mythology because it had the same criteria. The heroes were masters of their own destiny. It was a setting that was historically familiar and yet distant enough to allow romanticizing.

Q: The mythmaking is totally by accident?

A: "American Graffiti" is a better example. We had a difficult time getting anyone interested in

A: No, not totally. But the cinema is a very powerful medium and very realistic. The impressions that are made on people out of literature or out of the theater are more or less intellectual impressions. In film the visuals can just overwhelm you on an emotional level. If it doesn't work on that sort of gut, direct plug-in level first, you don't have anything.

Unfortunately, that's been taken too far by television commercials and by just basic television. They work with extremely shallow material. To jazz up what isn't there, they use all the tricks they have. You can see it on Saturday afternoon football. They are not content to sit and watch the game. You've got to have slow motion, instant replay — anything to generate wonderful images that they feel are the only thing that keeps the audience from getting bored.

Q: You, the king of razzle-dazzle, think that's bad?

A: Sure. Look at the Coca-Cola commercials. They cram a tremendous amount of emotional content into 60 seconds. I'm not saying that that's bad for a television commercial — or a political commercial. A Reagan commercial is full of that. There's no content at all; it's all sizzle and no steak. Ads have had a bad effect on the young audience especially is not willing to sit still for a slowly developed story.

Q: What share of the mythmaking is yours, as a producer?

A: It depends on the relationship between the writer, the producer and the director. I feel like I contribute to the end result considerably. About half the time is spent on organization, administrative duties, putting together and supervising the unit that the director can function within.

Q: Can you give me examples of problems that you had to deal with in making "Star Wars," especially in bringing across the emotional impact?

A: "American Graffiti" is a better example. We had a difficult time getting anyone interested in

that film because the script is not a linear story. It's an atmospheric piece. It all takes place in one 24-hour period or less. The script jumps from incident to incident. The time thread is the radio disc jockey and the music, which makes a comment on each scene. That is very hard to write down in the script. So we made a tape of Wolfman Jack and a lot of the songs we wanted to use and we played that when we talked about the script. But still it was passed over by a lot of people.

A lot of the incidents in the screenplay came from real life. Everything happened to somebody. We worked for about a year in preparation. I looked into the purchase of old cars and fixing them up, investigated the shooting on the city streets.

Q: You were really making a film about yourselves?

A: About the era, or about growing up. Filmmakers have done that for a long time, commented on basically their own experience in life. We felt in the early '70s that growing up in the '50s seemed to be like the ancient times. We'd gone through the Vietnam War and the hippie era and it felt like the world had changed so much that was just an interesting idea to document what it was like to cruise on Saturn night.

Q: What were your expectations about the magnitude of this movie?

A: None, virtually. We felt that the characters were funny but realistic enough so that they could have some identity, especially with our age group, and that it could generate a small audience.

Q: How much did it make?

A: Eventually, over \$65 million.

Q: And now you have homes where?

A: Several different places, but the main thing that came out of "American Graffiti" doing well was that it was much easier to deal with "Star Wars." It was also turned down by several people. But Fox took the chance primarily because "American Graffiti" was successful.

Q: You are involved in the creation of one of the most highly visible symbols of our age. The defense initiative is called "Star Wars." What kind of feelings do you have about the creation of that symbol?

A: I don't feel good about how it's being applied, certainly. The



Producer Kurtz: "You remember images."

You have fairly strong political views, but in your films there's no reflection of your views.

A: Indirectly there is. "Star Wars" films reflect on basic attitudes of the individual characters involved. Luke Skywalker learns — certainly not a new lesson — that each of us has to be responsible for our own actions.

We have a tendency not to feel responsible for the people around us — our community. That's one of the things that's told out of most fantasy stories by abstracting it out into never-never land. Same reason Clint Eastwood's "Dirty Harry" character is so popular. Whether you agree with him politically or not, he's able to get results from doing something. Most of us feel so frustrated.

Q: What is the satisfaction for you in making an "American Graffiti" a "Star Wars"?

A: I came up through the ranks. I went to film school and worked as a cameraman and an editor and a printer operator and almost any other kind of a job that I could get to gain experience. Seeing the film come together from an idea to finish is very satisfying. After a film finished, the most satisfying thing is that an audience appreciates or enjoys it.

Q: Do you ever buy a ticket to your own movie just to watch the audience?

A: I have. I won't sit through the film though, because I only see the things that are wrong with them.

PEOPLE

Ann Getty, Weidenfeld Buy Grove for \$2 Mill

A company headed by Ann and the British publisher G. Weidenfeld has bought C. Press, the publishing house brought General Beckett, Gene and Bertolt Brecht to America readers. Barney Rosset, founder Grove Press in Greenwich Village in 1951 and remains a man and publisher under a year contract, said the group \$2 million. Ann Getty is the wife of Gordon Getty, trustee of the billion oil-family trust. Rosset also published D. H. Lawrence "Lady Chatterley's Lover" and defended it in obscenity trials. The first project under the new partnership will be publication of volumes of Beckett's correspondence and notes on production of his plays. And Evergreen Review magazine that appeared in 1950s and '60s as a showcase, Grove Press writers until it faced hard times in 1973, will be perhaps as a quarterly. Rosset Weidenfeld said Grove will operate independent Weidenfeld Ltd., its British

Two scientists who helped that cancer can result when it loses control of a normally benign gene will share the \$250,000 Bristol-Myers Award for cancer research. William S. Hayward, of the laboratory of molecular genetics at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York; Dr. Philip Leder, chairman of Harvard Medical School's genetics department, will be honored, 11 as winners of the eighth annual Bristol-Myers Co. prize, which makes household and medical products. Hayward and colleagues showed that a gene called myc, Leder provides insights into activation of myc's movement to another location, the chromosomes, and recent found more about the gene strains of cancer-prone mice.

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One week after winning a \$250,000 award for best new actress, the pop singer Cyndi Lauper has been nominated for an American Video Awards for "After Time" and "She Bangs" winners in the 15 categories announced at the third annual awards ceremony April 1 in Santa Monica, California.

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